REMARKS

Applicant has now had an opportunity to carefully consider the Examiner's comments set forth in the Detailed Action of July 11, 2005 and the telephone conference of September 12, 2005.

Reexamination and reconsideration of the Application is requested.

The Office Action

Claims 1-19 were presented for examination.

Applicant proposes canceling claims 7-11 and adding new claims 20-22 by this Amendment.

Claims 1, 7, 12, 15-19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,880,733 to Horvitz et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,661,426 to Jetha et al.

Claims 2 and 13 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,880,733 to Horvitz et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,661,426 to Jetha et al in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,104,377 to Ledoux.

Claims 3 and 4 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,880,733 to Horvitz et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,661,426 to Jetha et al in further view of an article entitled "Networking Personal Computers with TCP/IP" authored by Hunt.

Claims 5, 6, 11, and 14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,880,733 to Horvitz et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,661,426 to Jetha et al in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,466,831 to Shibata et al.

Claim 10 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,880,733 to Horvitz et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,661,426 to Jetha et al in further view of U.S. Patent No. 5,920,687 to Winner et al.

Acknowledgement of the Telephone Conference of September 12, 2005

Applicant thanks the Examiner for his time during the telephone interview of 9/12/05. During that interview, there was some discussion regarding the distinction between an interpretation of a window versus a container. As will be appreciated from the following comments, Applicant believes the claims as

previously presented do appropriately provide distinctions. However, to move the prosecution forward and narrow the discussion, Applicant has canceled claims 7-11. New claims 20 and 21 include language which may address the Examiner's concerns. While Applicant does not believe this language is needed, Applicant also believes the language does not change the intended scope of the claims, but rather is presented simply as clarification language. Therefore, if this language is acceptable, Applicant would be willing to incorporate this language into the respective independent claims.

Claims 1 and 12 are Not Rendered Obvious by Horvitz-Jetha

In response to the Examiner's Detailed Action of 7/11/05 and as discussed during the telephone interview of 9/12/05, Applicant respectfully submit that Horvitz and Jetha do not form the basis for a proper §103(a) rejection. This is so for at least the reason that Horvitz and Jetha do not teach all of the limitations of claims 1 or 12.

First, the Examiner contends that "a container is merely a generic term for a box capable of enclosing an object" (pg. 8 of Detailed Action). Applicant agrees with this assertion to the extent that a box is another term for a three dimensional receptacle capable of containing other objects. This is consistent with at least one definition of the term "box" as found in Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, eleventh edition. According to Merriam-Webster, a box is defined as being "1: a rigid typically rectangular container with or without a cover" or "3: a box or boxlike container..." (Exhibit A). However, a box may also be defined as "5: a ... rectangular space that is frequently outlined or demarcated on a surface..." (Exhibit A). Applicant does not adopt the meaning of a box as being a rectangular space outlined on a surface and only submit to the meaning of a box for the purposes of this application as being a container. As defined by Meriam-Webster a "container" is "a: a receptacle (as a box or jar) for holding goods, b: a portable compartment in which freight is placed (as on a train or ship) for convenience of movement" (Exhibit B). A receptacle that holds goods is inherently three dimensional and therefore Applicant submits that the term container as used in the present application is a three dimensional receptacle

capable of containing other goods, objects, or items.

As such, the Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's position that "a window as shown in Horvitz figure 4b is certainly a box and also capable of enclosing the objects as shown" (pg. 8 of the Detailed Action). The window as shown in Horvitz Figure 4b is a box only within the definition of 5 discussed above and not within 1 or 3. The window of Horvitz Figure 4b is a two dimensional box and not a container (or a three dimensional receptacle as defined above). This is consistent with the definition of "window" according to the online information technology encyclopedia, Whatis.com. According to Whatis.com, a window is "a separate viewing area on a computer display screen in a system that allows multiple viewing areas as part of a graphical user interface (GUI)" (Exhibit C). A viewing area is inherently two dimensional and therefore a "window" cannot be thought of as a container. Thus, Horvitz does not teach the limitation of claim 1 of "displaying at least one substantially opaque container object" because a container is a three dimensional receptacle and not a two dimensional box.

Furthermore, the Examiner points to Figure 2 (β Programme 1) of Jetha for the limitation of claim 1 of "reducing an opacity level of the selected container object in order to reveal at least one <u>content object contained therein</u>" (pg. 3 of Detailed Action, emphasis added). However, β Programme 1 of the display panel 80 is not a content object contained "therein" as required by claim 1. Jetha teaches that each display panel 80-83 comprises a first portion α on which the displayed content appears and a second portion β that is attached to the first portion which carries ancillary data to identify the contents of each panel (column 4, lines 55-59). Therefore the second portion β is not "content" contained <u>within</u> the display panel 80, it is simply another facet or adjacent surface of the "container object" or display panel 80 onto which ancillary data is mapped.

Also, Applicant is unsure if the Examiner is referring to display panel **80** or the workspace **84** (Figure 2 of Jetha) as the "container object" of claim 1.

Applicant assumes that the Examiner is pointing to display panels **81**, **82**, **83** of Figure 2 as the "content objects" of claim 1 since the Examiner points to Figure 2 (items **81**, **82**, **83**) for the limitation of "displaying the at least one content object contained within the selected container object at a deeper display depth relative to the first display depth" (pg. 3 of Detailed Action). One interpretation of this implies that the Examiner is relying on the workspace **84** of Figure 2 as the "container object" of claim 1. However, this would be erroneous. The workspace **84** cannot act as a container object as defined by the present invention primarily because claim 1 requires a three dimensional workspace, a container object within the three dimensional workspace, and a content object within the container object. This would require the Examiner to interpret the workspace **84** of Jetha as both a three dimensional workspace and a container object simultaneously. Such a dual interpretation is not permitted.

Another possible interpretation is that the Examiner is referring to the display panel 80 (Figure 2 of Jetha) as the "container object" and the display panels 81, 82, 83 as the "content objects." However, this too would be erroneous. Display panels 81, 82, 83 are not "contained within" display panel 80. Nowhere in Jetha is such an interpretation taught. In fact, Jetha teaches that Figure 2 is an arrangement of four display panels 80 through 83 "arranged to simulate receding panels in parallel alignment, with one behind the other in a three dimensional interface space 84" (column 4, lines 28-33, emphasis added). Therefore, it is clear that all the display panels shown in Figure 2 of Jetha are simply arranged one behind the other and not within any "container object".

The limitations of claim 1 of "reducing an opacity level of the selected container object in order to reveal at least one content object contained therein" and "displaying the at least one content object contained within the selected container object at a deeper display depth relative to the first display depth" are not met by Jetha. This is true because Jetha does not teach a three dimensional workspace having a container object, where the container object contains a content object, and wherein the content object is revealed upon reducing the opacity of the container object. What Jetha does teach is a workspace having a

number of content objects **80**, **81**, **82**, **83** wherein a portion β of the content objects is translucent to allow the user to view another portion α of the content object directly behind the instant content object. Under this analysis, Jetha is missing a container object having a content object that is revealed when the container object's opacity is reduced.

It is also noted that the Examiner pointed to Figure 8 of the present application during the phone interview stating that the content objects 820 were simply panels that are arranged one behind the other and similar to the display panels 80, 81, 82, 83 in Figure 2 of Jetha. However, Figure 8 of the present application must be interpreted in conjunction with the detailed description. Paragraph 33 of the detailed description plainly states that the house is a container object 810 and that upon selecting the container object 810 its opacity is reduced to reveal content objects 820. In the present application, the content objects 820 are not visible unless the container object 820 is selected by the user. By comparison, at least a part of portion α of each of the "content objects" or display panels 80, 81, 82, 83 are independently visible through the translucent portion β of each display panel. The "content objects" 80, 81, 82, 83 of Jetha are not contained within a container object that must first be selected in order to view the "content objects" or display panels 80, 81, 82, 83. Figure 8 of the present application is intended to show that within a three dimensional workspace 800 the content objects 820 are at a deeper display depth than the front of the house 810 indicating that they are within the house or container object 810 (see paragraph 33 of the present application). The Examiner may have misinterpreted Figure 8 due to informalities in the drawings but the drawing itself cannot be evaluated in a vacuum. Paragraph 33 of the detailed description explains and is consistent with what Figure 8 illustrates. Furthermore, Figure 8 is simply another representation of the same concept disclosed in Figure 5 of the present application. Figure 5 of the present application discloses in greater detail a three dimensional workspace 500 having a content object 560 (which is represented by a content object icon 545) contained within a container object **540**. Support for Figure 5 can be found in paragraphs 28 - 30 of the detailed

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description of the present application. Therefore, the display panels of Figure 2 of Jetha are not the same as the container object **810** and content objects **820** of Figure 8 in the present application.

As independent claim 12 also contains the above-noted concepts, it is submitted this claim is also distinguished from the cited art.

As for claims 2-6 and 13-19 the Examiner has improperly relied on the combination of Horvitz-Jetha in which the combination fails to teach all of the limitations of the underlying independent claims. Therefore the rejections as to the dependent claims are improper also.

New dependent claims 20, 21 add clarifying language and claim 22 further emphasizes distinguishing features between the cited art and the present application. It is submitted these concepts also are not taught or fairly considered by such art.

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CONCLUSION

For the reasons detailed above, it is submitted all claims remaining in the application (Claims 1-6 and 12-22) are now in condition for allowance. The foregoing comments do not require unnecessary additional search or examination.

No additional fee is believed to be required for this Amendment. However, the undersigned attorney of record hereby authorizes the charging of any necessary fees, other than the issue fee, to Xerox Deposit Account No. 24-0037.

In the event the Examiner considers personal contact advantageous to the disposition of this case, he/she is hereby authorized to call Mark Svat, at Telephone Number (216) 861-5582.

Respectfully submitted,

FAY, SHARPE, FAGAN, MINNICH & McKEE, LLP

9/22/05

Date

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First Printing 2003

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. — Eleventh ed.

Includes index.

ISBN 0-87779-807-9 (Laminated unindexed: alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-808-7 (Jacketed hardcover unindexed: alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-809-5 (Jacketed hardcover with CD-ROM: alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-810-9 (Leatherlook with CD-ROM: alk. paper). — 0-87779-813-3 (Canadian). — 0-87779-814-1 (international).

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Title: Collegiate dictionary. II. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

PE1628.M36 2003

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we by leaping 2: REBOUND, n, pl -aries [2bound + 1-ary] (1598): s 2: REBOUND, BOUNCE | bound + 1-arv] (1598): 's

a region of retarded fluid near the surface of a region of retarded fund fleat the surface of gh a fluid or past which a fluid moves of (1956): having a mathematical bound of 25 and below by -10

d-nos\ n (1674): the quality or state of being [ME] (14c) 1 archaic: being under obline

[ME] (14c) 1 archaic: Deing under volusite obligatory: BINDING (our ~ duty) 1: one that bounds 2: a man of objection — bound-er-ish \d(a-)rish adi adi (1592): having no boundaries: VAST ady (1992): naving no boundaries: ss-ly adv — bound-less-ness n sely involved or associated — usu.

adj [ME bountevous, bounteuous, fr. AF bountevous, bounteuous, fr. AF bountevous, bounteuous, fr. AF bountevous, grady — bountevous-ness numberous-ly adv — bountevous-ness numberous-ly all having the benefit of a bounty of

: GENEROSITY 3: yield esp. of a crop 'dgidy esp. when offered or given by a govern wance to induce entry into the armed service. ge an industry C: a payment to encours s animals d: a payment for the capture of an outlaw

1: one who tracks down and capture.

offered 2: one who hunts predator

id

[F, fr. MF, thicket, bunch of flowers, fr. 05

squet thicket, fr. OF bosc forest — more in

flowers picked and fastened together in

BDLEY (a ~ of songs) 2: COMPLIMENT

The state of the square (as of wine) b: a subt 3DLEY (a ~ of songs) 2: COMPLIMENT (acteristic fragrance (as of wine) b: a subject of the complete of the comp

artistic performance)
\(\(\begin{array}{l} n, pl \) bou-quets gar-nis \-'k\alpha(z)-gar-nis \1 (ca. 1852) : an herb mixture that is either in a porous container and is cooked without the cooked without t

in a porous container and a serving usu bor- in sense 3\ n [Bourbon, seignior] member of a French family founded in 177 s of France from 1589 to 1793 and from 1810 to 1808, from 1814 to 1868, from 1875 aples from 1735 to 1805, and of the Two Side 1 [Bourbon (now Réunion), French island 1 [Pace horhoniana) of upright growth with (Rosa borboniana) of upright growth with aches, and clustered large flowers 3 [Bour nches, and clustered large flowers '3 [Bot a whiskey distilled from a mash made up corn plus malt and rye — compare con a person who clings obstinately to old soci : an extremely conservative member of the u. from the South — bour-bon-lsm \-b-\frac{1}{2}

AF burc, borghe, fr. L burgus fortified place iG burg fortified place — more at BOROUGH s a : one neighboring a castle b : a market

lso 'buzh- or 'buzh- or burzh-\ adj [MF. iburc, borg town, fr. L burgus] (ca. 1563) teristic of the townsman or of the social mida concern for material interests and respectance and medicarity 3: dominated by commats: CAPITALISTIC — bour-geols-ifi-ca-tion and n — bour-geols-ify \bu(r)zh-\wa-z-\frac{1}{2}

peols \-iwā(z), -iwā(z)\ (ca. 1674) 10
-class person 2: a person with social behaved to be influenced by private-property inter-

: also 'buzh- or 'buzh- or burzh-'\ n [F, fem wā-zē\ n [F, fr. bourgeois] (1707) 1: MD str: members of the middle class 2: a social

geois N

ign-'yon\ or bour gui gnon \-'yon\ adi, dan ign irgundy] (1936): prepared or served in the with a sauce made with red wine) (beef burn\ n [ME burn, bourne - more at BURN]

F bourne, fr. OF bodne more at BOU 2: GOAL, DESTINATION
(1706) 1: a 17th century French dang
: a musical composition with the rhytim IMIT 2:0 [F] (1706)

BOURRÉE

n [F, fr. Occitan bourrido, alter. of bouli to boil, fr. L bullire — more at BOIL] (I bouillabaisse that is usu. thickened with ed with garlic

ed with garlic it, purse, fr. ML bursa — more at PURSE ia; specif: a European stock exchange 280 ilatelic items on tables (as at a convention) tra-fe-dan, -dⁿ\ n [Gk boustrophēdon, and slowing, fr. bous ox, cow + strephein to turn the writing of alternate lines in opposite directions.

tions (15 from left to right and from right to left) — boustrophedon (15 from left to right and from right to left) — boustrophedon (15 from left) — bourstrophedon (15 from left) — bourstrophedon (15 from left) — bourstrophedon (15 from left) — a spell of activity: as a: an athletic match (as of bourstrophedon) — bourstrophedon (15 from left) — bou

Toy \-'te-ke\ aay
fon-nlere \bū-t^n-'ir, ,bū-tən-'yer\ n [F boutonnière buttonhole,
Affic bouton button] (ca. 1867) : a flower or bouquet worn in a

le des Flan∙dres ∖,bū-vē-,ā-də-'flan-dərz, -'flāⁿdr³\ *n, pl* Bou-Flandres *or* Bou-vi-ers des Flandres ∖,bū-vē-,āz-\ [F, lit., d of Flanders] (1929): any of a breed of large powerfully built chated dogs of Belgian origin used esp. for herding and in guard

Falled also Bouvier

Coli-ki \bit-zu-ke\ n, pi -kis also -kia \-ke-s\ [NGk mpouzouki]

Soli-ki \bit-zu-ke\ n, pi -kis also -kia \-ke-s\ [NGk mpouzouki]

Soli-ki \bit-zu-ke\ stringed instrument of Greek origin that resem
Talmandolin

The Bourdon for Roy. Roy. type genus. fr. L boy. bos]

1937/je a design and of the state of the sta

been of cows — DO-Vine-1y and — DO-Vine-1y boc-vi-no-te\ n ino n (1852): any of a subfamily (Bovinae) of bovids including rabbison, buffalo, and their close relatives in the subject of su

insmitted by many prodiceses: 1, 1902.

Mythan'y by [ME, fr. OE būgan; akin to OHG biogan to bend, Skt mythan'y by [ME, fr. OE būgan; akin to OHG biogan to bend, Skt mythanile bends] vi (bef. 12c) 1: to cease from competition or resistance students, vieta suffer defeat (~ed to the champion) 2: to bend what suffer defeat (~ed to the champion) 2: to bend suffer defeat (~ed to the champion) 3: to inaray; ruso: 10 surfer defeat (\sim ea to the champion) 2: to bend finade body, or knee in reverence, submission, or shame 3: to in-fine the advance of the play will \sim next month) $\sim v$ 1: to cause to \sim 1: bits incline (as the head) esp. in respect or submission 3: to this the heady by the play will \sim 1: to express by bowing b: to usher in the play will a heavy burden 4 a: to express by bowing b: to usher in the play by the play will be a submission 3: to with a bow

2:1656): a bending of the head or body in respect, submission.

Groutwith a bow bown in the head or body in respect, submission, pown (ca. 1556): a bending of the head or body in respect, submission, pown (ca. 1566): a show of respect or submission (pown (ca. 1666)). In the bowe, fr. OE boga; akin to OE bogan] (bef. 12c) 1 a respective pown in the strip of the strip of lexible material (as wood) with a cord connecting the word of a strip of flexible material (as wood) with a cord connecting the word of the strip bent and that is used to propel an arrow 31.4 archier 4 a: a metal ring or loop forming a handle (as of a strip) b; 34 knot formed by doubling a ribbon or string into two or more loops. C: Bow TIE 1 d: a frame for the lenses of eyeglasses; absolute; sidepiece of the frame passing over the ear 5 a: a wooden rod with horsehairs stretched from end to end used in playing an interment of the viol or violin family b: a stroke of such a bow bown to the viol or violin family b: a stroke of such a bow bown to the viol or violin family b: a stroke of such a bow bown to be distributed instrument with a bow with a curve 2: to play a stringed musical instrument with a bow with a to cause to bend into a curve 22 to play a stringed musical instrument with a bow bown to be bown, shoulder; akin to OE bog bough (15c) 1: the forward part of a ship — often used in pl. (crossing the ws) 2: Bowman bells of the Church of St. Mary-les bown in 1600 to 160

Sowbells \'bo-\'n pl (1567): the bells of the Church of the lower library re-lower library and sown lier library and sown lier library library

when together: ARBOR — bowery \-ē\ adj \(\frac{1}{2}\) (1592): EMBOWER, ENCLOSE \(\frac{1}{1652}\): an anchor carried at the bow of a ship \(\frac{1}{2}\) (bid\) (Ptilono-\(\frac{1}{2}\) (bid\) (Ptilono-\(\frac{1}{2}\) (bid\) (and New Guinea in which \(\frac{1}{2}\) (bid\) a chamber or passage arched over with twigs and grass-\(\frac{1}{2}\) (and \(\frac{1}{2}\) (bid\) (bid\) (bid\) and grass-\(\frac{1}{2}\) (and \(\frac{1}{2}\) (bid\) (bid\) (bid\) e builds a chambe

Bullate (2) re\ n, pl -er-les [D bouwerij, fr. bouwer farmer, fr. bello till; akin to OHG biun to dwell] (1650) 1: a colonial Dutch lation or farm 2 [Bowery, street in New York City]: a city district receives the pars and derelicts.

bo-fin n (1845): a predaceous dull-green iridescent No. freshwater fish (Amia calva) that is the only surviving memorder (Amiiformes) dating back to the Jurassic

front \adj (1918) 1: having an outward curving front (~ furniture) 2: having a bow window in front (~ houses)

Best Available Copy bow-head whale \-,hed-\ n (1887): a baleen whale (Balaena mystice-called also bowhead subarctic seas — called also bowhead = called al

bow-lead white the thick in the back also bowhead so bowhead bunting knife the part of the back edge curved concavely to a point and sharpened

and sharpened
bow-ing \bo'-in\ n (1838): the technique or manner of managing the
bow in playing a stringed musical instrument
bow-knot \bo'-nat\ n (1547): a knot with decorative loops
bowl \bo'-nat\ n (1547): a knot with decorative loops
bowl \bo'-nat\ n (1547): a knot with decorative loops
bowl \bo'-nat\ n (1547): a knot with decorative loops
bowl \bo'-nat\ n (1547): a knot with decorative loops
bowl - 12c) 1: a concave usu. nearly hemispherical vessel; specif: a drinking
vessel (as for wine) 2: the contents of a bowl 3: a bowl-shaped or
concave part: as a: the hollow of a spoon or tobacco pipe b: the receptacle of a toilet 4 a: a natural formation or geographical region
shaped like a bowl b: a bowl-shaped structure; exp: an athletic stadium 5: a postseason football game between specially invited teams—
bowled \bo'-bold\ adj — bowl-ful \-_ful\ n

bowl n [ME boule, fr. MF, fr. L bulla bubble] (15c) 1 a: a ball (as of
lignum vitae) weighted or shaped to give it a bias when rolled in lawn

2bowl n [ME boule, fr. MF, fr. L bulla bubble] (15c) 1 a: a ball (as of lignum vitae) weighted or shaped to give it a bias when rolled in lawn bowling b pl but sing in constr: LAWN BOWLING 2: a delivery of the ball in bowling 3: a cylindrical roller or drum (as for a machine) 3bowl ii (15c) 1 a: to participate in a game of bowling b: to roll a ball in bowling 2: to travel smoothly and rapidly (as in a wheeled vehicle) ~ vi 1 a: to roll (a ball) in bowling b (1): to complete by bowling (~ a string) (2): to score by bowling (~ s 150) 2: to strike with a swiftly moving object bowlder var of BoULDER bow-leg (hō-leg, -,lāg, 'hō-'\ n (1656): a leg bowed outward at or below the knee — bow-legged (hō-le-god, -,lāg-; -,legd, -,lāgd\ adj\) bowl-er (hō-lar) n (ca. 1500): a person who bowls, specif: the player who delivers the ball to the batsman in cricket 2bow-ler (hō-lar) n [Bowler . 19th cent. family of Eng. hatters] (1861)

2bow-ler \'bō-lor\ n [Bowler, 19th cent. family of Eng. hatters] (1861)

DERING 5 bow-line \"bō-lən, -\lin\ n [ME boweline, prob. fr. bowe bow + line] (13c) 1: a rope used to keep the weather edge of a square sail taut forward 2: a knot used to form a loop that neither slips nor jams — see KNOT illustration

See NOT illustration

See NOT illustration

See NOT illustration

see KNOT illustration
bowl-ing \\ \^bO-in\\ n \\ (1535): any of several games in which balls are
rolled on a green or down an alley at an object or group of objects
bowl over \(n \) (1867) \(1 \) to take unawares \(2 \): \(\frac{1}{1} \text{MPRESS 2} \)
\(\frac{1}{2} \text{bow-man \\ \bow-man \\ \n \) (1829): a Boatman, oarsman, or paddler stationed in the front of a boat
\(\frac{1}{2} \text{Bow-man \\ \n \) (1829): a boatman, oarsman, or paddler stationed in the front of a boat
\(\frac{1}{2} \text{Bow-man \\ \n \) (2000 (1860): a thin membranous double-walled capsule surconsidired the glow-rules of a vertebrate nembran.

surgeon] (ca. 1800): a thin memoranous nounderwaned capsule surrounding the glomerulus of a vertebrate nephron
bow out vi (1942): RETIRE, WITHDRAW; also: Lose (bowed out in the
first round of the tournament)
bow saw \bo-\n (1677): a saw having a narrow blade held under tension by a light bow-shaped frame
bowse \bauz\ vb bowsed; bows-lng [origin unknown] vt (1593): to
hall by means of a tackle w vt to bouse something

haul by means of a tackle $\sim vi$: to bowse something bow shock 'bau'-\ n (1950): the shock wave formed by the collision of a stellar wind with another medium (as the magnetosphere of a planet) bow-sprit 'bau'-sprit, Brit usu 'bō-\ n [ME bouspret, prob. fr. MLG boockspreet, fr. booch bow + spreet pole] (13c): a large spar projecting forward from the stem of a ship bow-string 'bō-string\ n (14c): a waxed or sized cord joining the ends of a shooting bow

boochspreet, fr. booch bow + spreet pole] (13c): a large spar projecting forward from the stem of a ship bow-string \bo_{-strin} n (14c): a waxed or sized cord joining the ends of a shooting bow bowstring hemp n (ca. 1858): any of various Asian and African sansevierias; also: its soft tough leaf fiber used esp. in cordage bow tile \bo_{-n} (1897) 1: a short necktic tied in a bowknot 2: something (as pasta) resembling a bow tie in shape bow window \bo_{-n} n (1679): a usu. curved bay window bow-wow \ba_{-n} wait; bai-\n [imit.] (1576) 1: the bark of a dog; also: Dog 2: noisy clamor 3: arrogant dogmatic manner bow-yer \bo_{-yor} n [ME bowyere] (14c): a maker of shooting bows \box \box \bar{baks} \n, p! box or box-es [ME, fr. OE, fr. L buxus, fr. Gk pyxos] (bef. 12c): an evergreen shrub or small tree (genus Buxus of the family Buxaceae, the box family) with opposite entire leaves and capsular fruits; esp: a widely cultivated shrub (B. sempervirens) used for hedges, borders, and topiary figures

2box n [ME, fr. OE, fr. LL buxis, fr. Gk pyxis, fr. pyxos box tree] (bef. 12c): 1: a rigid typically rectangular container with or without a cover \(\alpha \text{ cigar} \sim \rangle \text{ as a } \text{ an open cargo container of a vehicle} \text{ b: COFFIN} \(2 \text{ the contents of a box esp. as a measure of quantity 3: a box or boxlike container and its contents: as \(\alpha \text{ Birl i: a gift in a box} \text{ b: an automobile transmission} \(\text{ c: TELEVISION} \) d: a signaling apparatus \(\alpha \text{ alarm} \sim \rangle \text{ e a usu. self-contained piece of electronic equipment f: BOOM BOX 4: an often small space, compartment, or enclosure: as a: an enclosed group of seats for spectators (as in a theater or stadium) b: a driver's seat on a carriage or coach \(\text{ c: a cell for holding mail } \text{ Birl: BOX STAIL} \(\text{ e: PENALTY BOX} \text{ 5: a usu. rectangular space that is frequently outlined or demarcated on a surface: as \(\alpha \text{ even or in which to make a mark } \text{ 6: PREDI

\ə\ abut \°\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \a\ ash \ā\ ace \ä\ mop, mar \au\out \ch\chin \e\bet \&\easy \g\go \i\hit \i\ice \j\job \y\ yet \zh\ vision, beige \k, n, œ, w, \\ see Guide to Pronunciation

con-sumed; con-sum-ing [ME, fr. MR sumere, fr. com- + sumere to take up, take, b
— more at SUB-, REDEEM of (14c)-1; to c
=STROY (fire consumed several buildings)
SQUANDER b: USE UP (writing consumed) squander b: USB UP (writing consume to eat or drink esp. in great quantity (or tzels) b: to enjoy avidly: DEVOUR (myse-1 - E. R. Lipson) 4: to engage fully: R. uriosity) 5: to utilize as a customer 1: to waste or burn away: PERISH 2;

-lē\ adv (1707): as if consumed: EXCESTVI ... in whom to be ~ interested —A.N. W.

in whom to be interested A.N. W.

\[\lambda_n \] often attrib (15c): one that consumer a omic goods \[b \]: an organism requiring octor food which it obtains by preying on other articles of organic matter — compare Parasible \[\lambda_ship \rangle n \]

\[\lambda_ship \rangle n \rangle n \]

\[\lambda_ship \rangle n \ra

economically desirable; also : a preoccupation oward the buying of consumer goods or adj — con-sum-er-is-tic ken-sum-

n (1948): an index measuring the change teamer purchases of goods and services of the cost of these same goods and services ed also cost-of-living index (1905): deeply felt: ARDENTICAL-

Somet, ken-'se-met\ adj [ME consumma te-pp. of consummare to sum up, finish, fr. can:
|: complete in every detail: PERFECT'2:a
|mplished (a ~ liar) (a ~ professional)
| consummate|
| con-summate|

so-māt\ vb -mat-ed; -mat-ing vr (1530) 1;
a business deal b: to make perfect ce (marital union) complete by sexual intervent to become perfected — con-sum-ma-vr; to become perfected — con-sum-ma-vr. kən-sə-mə-tiv\ adj — con-sum-ma-

r-so-'mā-shən\ n (14c) 1: the act of consuract by mutual signature); specif: the consuract by some signature of the consuract by . 17 tost

səm(p)-shən\ n [ME consumpcioun, it. l tto, fr. consumere] (14c) 1 a: a progressive dy esp. from pulmonary tuberculosis; b: mach or process of consumers. dy esp. from pulmonary tubercurs, and act or process of consuming (~of.food) (~y or exposure to a particular group or audian intended for public ~) 3: the utilization astisfaction of wants or in the process of my in their destruction, deterioration of trans-

p)-tiv\ adj (1647) 1: tending to consume 2 sected with consumption — con-sump-fively

a person affected with consumption ::)
2 contents 3 continent 4 continental 5

g 2 contents 3 continent 4 continental for the property of the strength of the continger to the strength of th

essenger, connection, source of specials 4: contract LENs an-\ wi (1834): to make contact \(\sim \width{wi} \) (1834): to make contact \(\sim \width{wi} \) (10N, bit with \(\sim \sim \width{wi} \) (our local dealer) \(\sim \width{wi} \) (available of the sim o

(1859): maintaining, involving, or activated:
poisons \ \ sports \ \ dermatitis \ dermatitis

: a thin lens designed to fit over the corrier at lefects in vision
: a photographic print made with the negative lived name with th

a photographic print mate with the stage tized paper, plate, or film and n [ME, fr. L contagion-, contagio, fr. confir with, pollute — more at CONTINGENT] (14c) 18 b: the transmission of a disease by direct of lisease-producing agent (as a virus) 2 8: polyonce, quality, or nature C: corrupting influent

or contact: 3.a : rapid communication of an influence (as a doctrine or emotional state). b: an influence that spreads rapidly or emotional state). b: an influence that spreads rapidly or emotions viols and (14c) 1: communicable by contact: CATCH-contagolous viols (12c) 2: bearing contagion (~ people) 3: used for not solve the contagolous diseases (a ~ ward) 4: exciting similar emotions or concontagions diseases (a ~ ward) — con-ta-glous-ly adv — con-tagolous-ly adv — con-tagolou

container. It is which a large amount of material (as merchandise) is purkaged into large standardized containers container. It is container. CONTAINERIZE

conte \\ka^{(n)} \tau \, \text{if} \ \ (1843): a usu. short tale of adventure conte\\\ka^{(n)} \tau \, \text{if} \ \ (1843): a usu. short tale of adventure contemn\,\ka^{(n)} \text{term} \text{ if \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \ \ \text{if} \text -te-mar\ n

Vien-ne: 'te-mar\n' contemplate '\kan-tem-plate, -tem-\ vb -plat-ed; -plat-ing [L contemplate] by of contemplate, fr. com-+templum space marked out for observation of auguries — more at TEMPLE] vt (ca. 1533) 1: to view observation of auguries — more at TEMPLE] vt (ca. 1533) 1: to view or consider with continued attention: meditate on (~ the vastness of the universe). 1: 2: to view as contingent or probable or as an end or intention (~ marriage) ~ vt: PONDER, MEDITATE syn see CONSIDER — con-tem-pla-tor \ -pla-tor \ n' con-tem-pla-tor \ -pro-tem-pla-tor \ -pro-tem-pla-tor \ -pro-tem-pla-tor \ -pro-tem-pla-tor \ -pro-tem-pla-tor \ -pla-tor \ n' con-tem-pla-tor \ -pro-tem-pla-tor \ -pro-tem-pla-tor \ -pro-tem-pla-tor \ -pla-tor \ -pro-tem-pla-tor \ -pro-tem-pla-tor \ -pro-tem-pla-tor \ -pla-tor \ -pro-tem-pla-tor \ -pla-tor \

y FCATION::

con-tem-pla-tive \kan-'tem-pla-tiv; 'k\u00e4n-tem-pl\u00e4-, -item-\u00e4 adi (14c)

marked by or given to contemplation; spectf: of or relating to a relibous order devoted to prayer and penance — con-tem-pla-tive-iveness n

contemplative = (14c) : a passon who practices contemplation

contem-pla-tive-ness n contemplation (14c): a person who practices contemplation con-tem-po (adj (1972): CONTEMPORARY, PRESENT-DAY

(_music), \dail \tau_n \tem-p(\alpha)r-\ne\-n\\ n (1772) : the _music_n \ne\-n\\ n \ne\-n \ne\-n\\ n \ne\-n

quality or state of being contemporaneous or contemporary contemporareous \kap-tem-po-ra-ne-ous \kap-tem-po-ra-ne-os\ adj [L contemporaneus, fs. com- + tempor-, tempus time] (ca. 1656): existing, occurring, or

originating during the same time syn see Contemporary — contemporar-ne-ous-ly adv — con-tem-po-ra-ne-ous-ness n con-tem-po-rary ksn-'tem-po-rer-e, -re-re\u00e3 adi [com- + L tempor-, tempus] (1631) 1: happening, existing, living, or coming into being during the same period of time 2 a: SIMULTANEOUS b: marked by characteristics of the present period: MODERN, CURRENT — contempo-rar-ly \u00e4-tem-po-'ter-o-le\u00e4 adv
syn contemporary, Contemporaneous, coeval, synchronous, simultaneous, coincident mean existing or occurring at the same time. Contemporary is likely to apply to people and what relates to them (Abraham Lincoln was contemporary with Charles Darwin). Contemporaneous accounts of the kidnapping). Coeval refers usu to periods, ages, eras, eons (two stars thought to be coeval). Synchronous timepieces). Simultaneous implies correspondence in time and esp. in periodic intervals (synchronous timepieces). Simultaneous) content in a moment of time (the two shots were simultaneous). Concident with a great vintage year).

NOUS implies exact correspondence in time and esp. in periodic intervals (synchronous timepieces). SIMULTAN were simultaneous). COINdence in a moment of the interval were simultaneous). COINdence in a moment of the the same of nearly were simultaneous). COINmilication of causal relationship (the end of World War III was coincident with a great vintage year).

contemporary (~ a nagazine with the latest fashion) and the contemporary (~ a nagazine with the latest fashion) and contemporary (~ a nagazine with the latest fashions) and contemporary (~ a nagazine with the latest fashions) and contemporary (~ a nagazine with the latest fashions) and contemporary (~ a nagazine with the latest fashions) and contempt (km-!em(p)!) in [ME, fr. AF, fr. I. contemptus, fr. contempnere] (140. 1 a: the act of despising in the state of mind of one who despises: DISDAIN b : lack of respect or reverence of a or open disrespises: DISDAIN b : lack of respect or reverence of a or open disrespises: DISDAIN b : lack of respect or reverence of a or open disrespises: DISDAIN b : lack of respect or reverence of a or open disrespises: DISDAIN b : lack of respect or reverence or or open disrespises: DISDAIN b : lack of respect or reverence or or open disrespises: DISDAIN b : lack of respect or reverence or or open disrespises: DISDAIN b : lack of respect or reverence or or open disrespises: DISDAIN b : lack of respect or reverence or or open disrespises: DISDAIN b : lack of respect or reverence or or open disreprove thempt-lible was returned by the provention of the pro

\a\ abut \a\ kitten, F table \ar\ further \a\ ash \a\ ace \a\ mop, mar \au\out \ch\chin \e\bet \\c\easy \g\go ,\i\hit \i\tec \j\job \n\sing \o\go \o\law \oi\boy \th\ thin \th\ the \u\loot \u\foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision, beige \k, n, ce, ue, \y\ see Guide to Pronunciation

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window

A window is a separate viewing area on a computer display screen in a system that allows multiple viewing areas as part of a graphical user interface (GUI). Windows are managed by a windows manager as part of a windowing system.

A window can usually be resized by the user. For example, it can be stretched on any side, minimized, maximized, and closed. On today's multitasking operating systems, you can have a number of windows on your screen at the same time, interacting with each whenever you choose.

The window first came into general use as part of the Apple Macintosh. Later, Microsoft made the idea the foundation of its Windows operating system (which was actually a graphical user interface for the Disk Operating System (DOS) operating system on IBM-compatible PCs). The X Window System was developed as an open cross-platform windowing system for use in networks. It allows a client application in one computer to request windowing services at a user's workstation computer.

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